

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXVI.....No. 49

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 230 Broadway.—HUNTED
DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 23d st.—
LA PEREGRINE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF
THE TROUS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY; OR, WAY DOWN
SOUTH—MAN AND TIGER.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
SARATOGA.GLOBE THEATRE, 122 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT, &c.—GREEN BANNER.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—DIE
GILDE.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—
RICHELIEU.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—
RICHELIEU.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—IL TRO-
VATORE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK CROOK.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
A MORNING CALL—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SARATOGA.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 85 Broadway.—
NEGRO MINSTRELS, FANCY BURLESQUES, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th
and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, SOLOISTS, &c.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MOORE'S AND
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—
DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.UNION LEAGUE HALL—MISS GLENN'S SHAK-
ESPEARIAN READINGS.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EX-
HIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 19, 1871.

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JONES, of Kentucky, democrat, in the
House, wants to dig up the Arlington Cem-
tery again. If he succeeds it will only be to
bury the democracy.AWFUL TIMES IN ARKANSAS.—In her Legis-
lature, which seems to be dancing on the
crust of a rumbling volcano, though we hope
that without an explosion the volcano will
cool down.THE UPPER CRUST of Washington colored
society is in ferment over the approaching
marriage of an ebon-hued physician with a
lady of pure Caucasian blood, who holds a
prominent position in the Freedman's Bureau.THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—A correspondent
calls our attention to an extract from a recent
issue of the HERALD touching the ravages of
the cholera in India at the present time, and
suggests the propriety of timely precautions
against its introduction here by ships from
the East Indies. We throw out the hint to
our health authorities and to the government
at Washington. Surely when danger is threat-
ened the closest vigilance is advisable con-
cerning the movements of this terrible
Asiatic pestilence.THE GOITY OLD BRITISH LION is getting
more kicks than compliments in the British
Parliament. They say in that body that En-
gland's hesitancy has lost the respect of the
belligerents in the Franco-German war, and
that "the tight little island" may next be called
upon to defend her national existence. Nor is
there any telling what "those blasted Prodi-
gians" may next be after, inasmuch as they
have hinted that they are disgusted, as we
were some time ago, with what John Bull calls
neutrality.The Lenten Season—Its History and Ob-
servances.

In the course of this week occurs Ash Wed-
nesday, a historic day in Christendom—a day
of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and which
marks the commencement of the forty days of
Lent. In the Roman Catholic Church and in
the Protestant Episcopal Church much is made
of Ash Wednesday, and in the Greek Church,
the Lutheran Church and others much im-
portance is attached to the forty days that follow.

Lent is an ancient institution of the Christian
Church, some dating it as far back as the days
of the Apostles. The presumption is that the
Lenten fast, although a very proper and be-
coming thing in itself, is one of those institu-
tions which took shape under the skillful man-
agement of the Church leaders of the second
and third centuries. For the first century and
a half at least the Church of Christ
was, no doubt, a growing and aggressive
power, but it was also more or less in a chaotic
state. It wanted coherence and organization.

It is possible that something like the Lenten
fast was known to the Christians of the first
century; but there is good reason to believe
that the forty days grew out of forty hours.
For forty hours the body of the Saviour of
mankind lay in the tomb, and by the immediate
followers of Jesus these forty hours were an-
nually observed as a season of fasting, hu-
miliation and prayer. By and by—some
think as early as the year 130—the forty hours
had swelled into forty days; and the forty
days' retirement of Moses, of Elijah, both
types of Christ, and the forty days' temptation
of the Saviour Himself when He was led by the
Spirit into the wilderness and there tempted
of the Devil, were pointed to as the basis of
the institution. The name Lent comes to us
through the old Saxon *lenten-tide*, which
originally signified the lengthening of the day,
and was commonly used in the sense
in which we use the word spring. The
fast of forty days which annually occurred
at this season gradually monopolized the
name. The transference of the name and the
contraction of the word require no further
explanation. Originally the Lenten season
began on what is now known as the first Sun-
day in Lent; but Pope Gregory, no doubt for
the very best of reasons, ordained that the
fast should begin on the Wednesday preced-
ing—a day which is now known all the world
over as Ash Wednesday. Sprinkling with
ashes in token of humiliation was an ancient
Jewish custom—a custom not unfamiliar to
the ancient Asiatics, Greeks and Romans.

Sackcloth and ashes is a phrase familiar
to every reader of Scripture. In pre-Refor-
mation times it was customary for the priest
on this day to take a quantity of ashes, bless
them and then sprinkle them with holy water.
The worshipper approaching in sackcloth,
the priest took up some of the ashes on the ends
of his fingers and made with them the mark of
the cross on the worshipper's forehead, saying
"*Memento homo, quia cinis es, et in pulverem
revertetur.*" (Remember, O man, that thou art
dust, and to dust thou shalt return.) The
ashes used were commonly made of the
palms consecrated on Palm Sunday of
the previous year. After the Reformation
the use of ashes was discontinued as "a vain
show" by the Anglican Church, although the
day is still religiously observed; and to the
great bulk of the Protestant world the day is
now without meaning. In all the Catholic
churches, however, the wide world over, the
ancient practice is observed; and we have no
doubt that while we write some of our priests
are looking forward to Wednesday as one of
those days which, but for a high sense of duty,
they would rather avoid.

For forty days from Ash Wednesday some
six or seven millions of the inhabitants of the
United States will, by a system of abstinence
and by a course of conduct characterized by
humiliation and prayer, testify to the power of
Christian teaching and Christian authority. It
is not to be denied that many members of the
Catholic Church will on this, as on former
occasions, take liberties which the Church
does not sanction, however their own con-
science may approve or condemn. It is as
little to be denied, however, that among them
and the Protestant Episcopalians alone will be
seen, during this time-honored, if not divinely
appointed season of fasting, anything which
calls up the memory of the saluted examples
of the past—anything which proves that reli-
gion is a loving, constraining, governing
power in the midst of us. As we have said
already, fasts and festivals in connection with
religion are of great antiquity. In themselves,
whatever their origin, they cannot be said to
be other than commendable. In this age, in
which the growing tendency is to disregard the
teachings of the Gospel, nothing which brings
us back to a high standard of virtue ought to be
despised. The season of Lent is specially a
season which has for its object the cultivation
of self-denial, the development of the spirit of
self-sacrifice; and if the Church has still the
power of making the days of Lent helpful in
the direction of moral and spiritual culture the
Church is not yet dead. In spite of all our
vaunted Christianity—in spite of our temples,
our cathedrals, our churches, our meeting
houses, our synagogues—our age is selfish,
grasping, godless in the extreme. If this
season of Lent has the effect of opening the
eyes of some of our rich men to a sense of their
duty to the poor, if it reveals themselves and
brings them to repentance, and if through the
powerful influence of the Catholic Church in
this city it exercises a wholesome influence
upon the Protestant community, we shall be
thankful.

Meanwhile, as things go, we have not much
faith. A great many, we fear, will cheat the
Church, and not a few will act the part of the
proud Pharisee, who fasted twice a week,
gave tithes of all he possessed and was not as
other men; but who was a bad man, and knew
he was a bad man for all that. We look
forward to a better time, when these fastings
and festivals and other observances will be
unnecessary. But we are not disposed to
despise the day of small things.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS ENTRUBBED.—The Mis-
souri State Senate, not having the fear of
scolding wives or strong-minded sisters be-
fore their eyes, most ungalantly tell the wo-
man suffragists they can't vote in that State,
and if they don't like that decision they had
better appeal to the courts and learn what the
law is on the subject. The West does not pre-
sent a very favorable field for the would-be
voters, and Illinois has let the subject alone

very severely. Iowa is well satisfied to en-
trust the ballot to the sterner sex, and now
Missouri most maliciously tells the women to
stay away from the polls and help themselves
if they can.

The New French Government.

The National Assembly of France on Fri-
day last conferred the executive power of the
government on M. Thiers. This event was
expected. From the present time, therefore,
until the voice of the French nation de-
clares the choice of government and elects an
emperor, king or president France may be
considered a republic, with Thiers as its
chief executive officer. While reflecting on
the present situation in France we cannot
help thinking that, as was the case in Spain
from the downfall and expulsion of Queen Is-
abella in the fall of 1868 until the selection of
Amadeus, the Savoyard, near the close of
1870, so may it be, in some respects, with the
French nation in 1871. France is getting more
and more like Spain every day. Like Spain,
she desires to be a republic, and French
statesmen, akin to Spanish statesmen, will, we
fear, hesitate to take a decided stand in favor
of the permanent establishment of a republic.
Prim had the game in his own hand at one
time in Spain. A bold move, a determined act,
a resolute stroke would, have secured the
stake, but a vacillating course prevented the
consummation of the act. While the world
looked on and expected every day to hear of
a grand *coup d'etat* on the part of the man who
more than any other was the means
of hurrying Isabella from her throne,
he wavered in a course the prompt
adoption of which might have made him
one of the foremost men in Europe. The
crown of Spain went begging. The men who
would wear it could not get it, and the men
who could obtain it would not have it. The
Duke of Montpensier, Don Carlos and the
Prince of Asturias all were willing to assume
the kingly robe and wear the crown of
Ferdinand and Isabella, but none of them
were destined for the honor they desired.
No doubt some one else could have been found
to assume the chair of a Spanish republic, but
all alike were doomed to disappointment, and
a foreign prince was at length chosen to sit on
the throne of Spain. In France we find
nearly a similar state of things existing at
the present day. Napoleon longs for the
imperial purple which the disasters to his
armies forced him to lay aside. Scions of the
houses of Orleans and Bourbon are also an-
xious to fill the throne once occupied by their
forefathers, and it is not doubted for a moment
that a man could be found willing in France to
fill the chair of a French republic.

Never before in the history of France have
French statesmen or the French people been
called upon to act in so delicate a matter as
the one which now presents itself for adjust-
ment. Rarely has a nation been called upon
to decide on questions requiring more
wisdom and forethought. France, suffering
from a series of disasters unparalleled, almost
in the world's history, will be called upon to
select a government which must secure her
peace without further humiliation. With the
country occupied by an invader, the French
army prisoners of war, the navy of France
powerless, the capital of the nation at the
mercy of the victor, the task is, indeed, one
of difficult adjustment. One of the
conditions on which peace can only be
made with the conqueror will be the cession of
the rich and beautiful tract of France known
as Alsace and Lorraine. That the Ger-
mans will insist on this there is scarcely
a shadow of doubt, and that such dis-
memberment will be deeply and keenly
felt by the French people is a conviction
equally strong. The speech of M. Keller in
the National Assembly on Friday, while ad-
juring his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable
attachment to Alsace and Lorraine, is one evi-
dence of the depth of feeling pervading
French minds on the subject. The attitude of
the Parisian delegation, in threatening to
withdraw in case the dismemberment of the
nation would be agreed to by the Assembly, is
another proof of the difficulties of the present
situation. In the meeting of these difficulties
M. Thiers will find himself called upon to
exercise all the tact and skill which he is ac-
credited to possess. The French people must
be appeased and kept occupied. The final
humiliation which will come in
the yielding up of the provinces of Alsace
and Lorraine must be smoothed in some
manner in which it will appear less painful
than it really is. The people will then be
called upon to elect a ruler, and on that elected
ruler, chosen by the voice of the French
nation, will fall the responsibility of recon-
structing France. With the absorption of
Alsace and Lorraine by Germany that
ruler will preside over a dismembered
nation, for such, to a proud and sensi-
tive people like the French, France must
henceforth appear, and in the feeling which
will thus be engendered will rest the dangers
which may threaten the government. No
matter what may be chosen, be it empire or
monarchy, or even republic, the signs portend
the coming day of the peoples, when kingly
rule will be dispensed with and universal
suffrage supply its place.

THE TENNESSEE.—Nothing has yet been
heard of this steamer. The government is
satisfied that the one reported as being seen
off the coast of Hayti was not her. We were
satisfied on that point when the despatch was
received, and, like the government, we are
also satisfied that the Tennessee will be heard
from in due time, which is when the island of
St. Domingo is heard from, and that will not be
for a few days yet. Have patience, anxious
ones. Your relatives and friends are safe, and
enjoying a balmy tropical temperature, the
fruits and other delicacies of a tropical climate;
the courtesies and attention of their sable
tropical brethren; they are being shown all
the good points of the island. Nothing dis-
agreeable is permitted to come before their
eyes, and the news of our being so much
worried on their account will be the first un-
pleasant incident of their excursion.

GOOD FOR BUNCOMBE, ANTHONY.—The pro-
position in the United States Senate of Mr.
Howard, of Michigan, to instruct the Joint
High Commission to negotiate the cession of
British North America to the United States.
From Mount St. Elias, the high white peak of
Alaska, let the eagle scream.

Secular Versus Religious Papers.

The distinction covered by those two words
"secular" and "religious," as usually applied
to the press, carries with it differences of mo-
rality as well as of news. There is a vague
idea in the minds of many good people that a
religious paper should contain little else than
what may be found in some page or other of
the Bible, and that a paper which gives the
current news of the day from all parts of the
world is necessarily and absolutely a secular
paper, even though it may also contain as
much and sometimes better and more real,
genuine morality and religion than its religious
contemporaries, though not in such heavy
doses. The distinction is fast fading away,
and the religious community in this city is
thinking and talking about the best means of
securing the co-operation of the secular press
in the spread of Christian truth, and the con-
secration of that press to the cause of religion.
The last General Conference of the Methodist
Church appointed certain of its agents in this
city a committee, with discretionary power, to
abolish this distinction altogether by publish-
ing a daily religious paper whenever, in the
interim of four years, in their judgment, the
signs of the times should warrant the launch-
ing of such an enterprise. This committee has
not yet seen the favorable indications and has
not made its venture. But, like a great many
other problems in social, political and reli-
gious life, the HERALD is rapidly solving this
one for them, and by its frequent and exten-
sive publication of religious news is demon-
strating the fact, hitherto hardly believed or
understood, that secular news is not more
incompatible with religious news in a
first class daily paper than the union
of the highest type of Christian morals and
thorough business tact is in a man.

But why should such distinctions as "secu-
lar" and "religious" exist at all as regards
the press? Why must the people turn to one
class of papers for the current news of the
world and to another class for the current
news of the Church? Why seek the intellec-
tual and æsthetic in one and the moral and
religious in another? We can readily con-
ceive of a time when, and of circumstances
under which, in the early history of the
religious press, such distinctions might arise,
and might, indeed, be necessary; but in this
advanced age we can hardly think of one good
or sound reason why such distinctions should
longer exist. For the past two or three years we
have endeavored to lay before our million
readers in this land and in Europe, not the
concentrated thoughts or opinions of one or
two Christian ministers or laymen, done up to
order in denominational or sectarian packages,
as our religious contemporaries are wont to
supply, but the cream and the honey, the
strength and sweetness and variety of the
American pulpit, gathered at great expense
and furnished fresh for the morning meal. And
in this regard the HERALD is largely super-
seding the religious weeklies and our daily
contemporaries, following our lead, are giving
greater heed than ever to the demands of their
religious readers.

But we do more than this. Our columns
have also presented, and still present, from
time to time complete summaries of religious
movements throughout the Old World and
interesting statistics of churches and religious
bodies in our own land, and more than one of
the religious papers of this city are indebted to
the columns of the HERALD for their weekly
digest of religious news. Nor do we stop
here. In our editorial we review and com-
ment upon the work of the Church in all its
branches, freely and fearlessly, because we
are not bound by the silken or iron bands of
any sect or church; and our comments are
often more pertinent and prophetic than are
those of our clerical contemporaries. Not a
ripple can rise to the surface of society or the
Church anywhere without our notice. We
glean our news, secular and religious, from
the four quarters of the globe, and, having
clothed it in beauty and imparted new life to
it, we send it forth again on its mission day
after day, fresh and varied, beautiful and in-
teresting. Where, then, so far as the HERALD's
influence extends, is there a necessity any
longer for such a distinction as we have
pointed out in this article? Solomon, the
wise King of Israel, once propounded a
conundrum, which we may repeat, giving also
its moral:—All the rivers run into the sea, yet
the sea is not full. But why not? Here is
the wise man's answer:—Unto the place from
whence the rivers come thither they return
again. Moral—The HERALD is the religious
sea from whence the weekly streams are fed,
and to which they return from time to time for
fresh supplies. They therefore give the reli-
gious public little that is new or original.
Indeed, we are very much inclined to believe
a remark made by an eminent divine recently
in our hearing, that religious papers have been
among the best agents of the devil in dividing
and sowing discord in the Christian Church
and in hindering the union of the several
denominations now so ardently wished and
prayed for by the purest and best minds every-
where. If, therefore, we can in the least
degree supersede the "religious" press by the
"secular" we claim that we are doing some-
thing toward the consummation of the visible
as well as the spiritual unity of the Church of
the Lord Jesus Christ on the Earth, and are
hastening the coming of His kingdom, for
which the world daily prays and waits.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The marine insurance
companies of this city make a return of their
business operations for the year 1870. The
number of companies who join in this return
amounts to nine. The figures show a total of
premiums paid to the extent of \$13,871,537.

The losses and expenses mount up to
\$7,203,333, while the gross assets show a
total of nearly twenty-five millions. The nine
companies put down their net profits for the
year at \$2,847,141. From this we infer that,
despite the frequent disasters at sea which we
have to record from day to day, the marine
insurance business is a paying affair.

THE NEW YORK PEOPLE are just as brave as
the Parisians, if we may judge from Represen-
tative Brooks' speech on Friday in the House.
The equanimity and coolness with which even
the women and children of this metropolis be-
held the troops and cannons and banners and
things that were threatening to slaughter them
on election day last November is truly marvel-
lous, now that we come to look back upon it
from a distance.

North American Colonial Agitation—Nova
Scotia's Opposition to the High Commission.

Queen Victoria's appointment of a High
Commission to treat with the United States
government on the subject matters which
remain in dispute between the two countries
has agitated the minds of her Majesty's sub-
jects in North America vastly. The Nova
Scotians are alarmed for their fishing interests.
They have debated the subject in the provin-
cial legislature in a very animated manner.
By telegram report from Halifax we learn that
the lawmakers of Nova Scotia have placed on
the records of their Parliament a very forcible
protest against any attempt at the trading
away of their local interests by the Dominion
of Canada men. They stand upon their
integral colonial rights as they have been
guaranteed by the Crown of England, and re-
pudiate the idea of a government absorption
and representative obliteration at the hands of
the Dominion people in Ottawa. The truth of
the matter is that the operation of the very
canvass of this Joint High Commission move-
ment will tend to elucidate many international
subjects as between England, the North
American colonies and the United States,
bringing into prominent notice—as our
despatches to-day tend to show—the artisan
and industrial depression which is produced in
the cities of the great republic in consequence
of our having the frontier border tapped
laterally from Canada by the introduction into
our markets of smuggled goods of British
manufacture—produced at the rates of a
paupered labor in Birmingham, Bradford
and Manchester—by which American capi-
talists are really undersold in their own home
market. This High Commission matter will
be very interesting before the close of the
sittings of the delegates in Washington.

A Big Thaw.

The chances yesterday for getting rid of the
snow and slush which encumber the streets
were glorious. The air was warm and of a
melting mood. The rain fell in torrents all
the forenoon. The gutters ran with water like
mountain streams. The snow heaps became
undetermined and caved in gracefully to the
flood which was rushing onward to the sewers
and the rivers. In short, city inspectors and
street cleaners and all the salaried and or-
ganized bands whose duty it is supposed to be
to keep the streets clean have been forestalled
by the weather. But unfortunately the rain
storm did not last long enough to complete its
sanitary mission. Last night the air became
crisp again. It was evident that King Frost
was asserting his rights, and was disposed to
protest against the too sudden close of winter.
We are going to have plenty more of frost and
snow and nipping airs and stifling fogs on the
rivers before we see the butterflies and hum-
ming birds again. But we ought to be thank-
ful for the blessings enjoyed by one day's rain.
Indeed, we ought to be very grateful to nature
for giving a helping hand to our sleepy city
authorities. If these gentlemen would only
take the advice urged upon Mrs. Dombey and
"make an effort" to assist nature we might
have our streets clean before the 1st of
March.

Is It Vandalism?

The bill known as Genet's bill, now
before the Legislature, for the opening
of Lexington avenue, it is said proposes
to take in some four blocks which have
been purchased for the purpose of erect-
ing thereon a building by the "Industrial
Exhibition Company"—a palace of art and
science and machinery on a moderate scale,
somewhat like the long-lost Crystal Palace.
We want institutions of this kind. We are
behind all the leading cities of the world in
this matter of public institutions located in
various quarters of the city, where resident
citizens and the thousands of daily visitors
from the country can go for instruction and
amusement. Therefore we can hardly afford
to lose the chance of obtaining a popular
institution such as this which we are informed
is to be erected in Lexington avenue. We
presume that this highway can be opened with
the perfect satisfaction of all the requirements
of the occasion, without infringing upon prop-
erty already purchased and set apart for
purposes in which the whole community is
interested. The Legislature should look up
this job with very keen eyes before they pass
the bill. It is an old stagger. It was trotted
out upon the boards at Albany last year, and
comes up again a little modified, but modified
in the wrong direction.

The Discipline of Lent.

His Grace the Archbishop of New York has
issued his pastoral instructions for the peni-
tential observance of the holy season of Lent
in the shape of a circular, which is addressed
to the Catholic congregations which have been
committed to his care through the clergy. The
disciplinary routine differs scarcely at all from
that which has been enjoined by the American
branch of the Roman Catholic Church during
the past few years. The publication of the
rules, however, denotes the hierarchical au-
thority, while the obedience of the congrega-
tions gives evidence of the universality of that
powerful bond, the unity of faith, which links
the Catholics of the world to the clergy and
binds them to the altar in every clime.
Wednesday next will be Ash Wednesday. On
that morning will arise a grand fish question for
the housewives of New York—how and where
to get the fish, and how to cook them best
when they are had? These will divert the
active mind of the metropolis from the Joint
High Commission and the British fishery
subject to a very considerable extent.
Our relations, both with the English and
Canadians, may be much more friendly on
Easter Sunday morning, notwithstanding the
ominous fact—for dyspeptics particularly—
that thousands of free Americans will have in
the meantime "lived for forty days on ill
dressed fishes," and many, very many, others
"dined in sin on a ragout" during the same
period.

ON HONOR.—The cadets at West Point are
all on honor, and yet three of them who for-
fettered their honor by lying are to be returned
to their positions unblamed, while the whole
First Class, whose gall rose so at the breach
of trust on the part of these three that they,
as guardians of the peace for the Academy,
punished them more severely than the letter
of the law allowed, are to be court martialed
again. Who is most deserving of punish-
ment?

Congress Yesterday—Rebukes to Represen-
tatives—The McGarrahan Claim—An An-
nexation Project.

Mr. Jones, the Kentucky Representative,
who submitted a proposition in the House on
Friday looking to the restoration to the Lee
family of the property in which the National
Cemetery at Arlington is embraced, seemed to
be emulous of the universal condemnation
which a like suggestion brought upon his col-
league in the Senate about a month ago. He
had the good fortune to escape the castiga-
tion which Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was
prepared to administer to him at the time by
the House passing to another subject; but he
had the pleasure yesterday of hearing from a
republican member from Michigan, Mr.
Stoughton, that the people would never suffer
the bodies of the Union soldiers to be dug up
by prowling hyenas or malignant traitors, and
of hearing a democratic member from Indiana,
Mr. Holman, repudiating the idea of inter-
fering with any of the national cemeteries. It
is just as well for Mr. Jones that his Con-
gressional career is rapidly drawing to a
close.

The Army Appropriation bill being before
the House yesterday, the member in charge of
it, Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, took occasion
to reply to the tremendous outburst of Mr.
Brooks, on the previous day, in reference to
the interference of the military at the elections
last fall, and to declare that there was more
danger to the existence of our free institu-
tions from the councils of the Tammany chiefs
and braves than from the councils of the In-
dians on the Plains, and that the army might
be used against the one with as much prop-
riety as against the other. This Pennsylvania
Representative has evidently a just appre-
ciation of New York politics, and perhaps was
not very far astray in his estimate of their
destructive tendencies and of the good policy
of applying a little wholesome restraint to
them.

But Messrs. Jones and Brooks were not the
only members who had unpleasant things said
to them yesterday. The other side of the
House had also its share of castigation. Mr.
Dawes, of Massachusetts, the leader of the
House in its capacity of chairman of the Com-
mittee on Appropriations, undertook to lecture
his party on the subject of extravagances, as-
serting that, in spite of the efforts of himself
and his committee to keep down appropriations,
the aggregate amount voted this session would
exceed by twelve millions the amount voted
at last session. This assumption of superior
virtue on the part of Mr. Dawes was not very
much relished by his party friends, one of
whom—Mr. Judd, of Illinois—administered a
cutting rebuke to him, charging him with
absenteeism and arrogance, and declaring that
it was time that such habitual scolding on his
part should cease.

In this frame and temper of mind the House
entered on the discussion of the McGarrahan
claim, which continued all day, and was
not closed at the hour of adjournment. The
most remarkable thing about this famous case
is that the members of the Judiciary Com-
mittee, which have had the matter before
them for the last two Congresses, have not
been able, any two of them almost, to arrive
at the same conclusion. The weight of op-
inion, however, seems to tend in favor of the
position which the HERALD assumed some